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THE CAMPING MAGAZINE



FEATURING

Into the Unknown Wilbur S. Russell

Some Pre-Camp Thoughts . . . Anonymous

Fun in the Craft Shop . . . Lester C. Smith

Which Ax Is Best for Camp Use? W. M. Harlow

Miscellaneous Campcraft Hints Barbara Ellen Joy

Let's Fence This Summer! . . . Gail Potter

The Saw Bell of Spirit Lake

Personnel Referral Service

Book Corner

Seen and Heard



Equipment and Supplies Number

VOLUME XI

NUMBER 5

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MAY, 1939

Page	
2	INTO THE UNKNOWN By Wilbur S. Russell
8	MISCELLANEOUS CAMPCRAFT HINTS By Barbara Ellen Joy
11	RECORDING CAMP LIFE IN AMATEUR MOTION PICTURES By Laura J. Huelster
13	WHICH AX IS BEST FOR CAMP USE? By W. M. Harlow
14	LET'S FENCE THIS SUMMER By Gail Potter
16	FUN IN THE CRAFT SHOP By Lester C. Smith
19	THE SAW BELL OF SPIRIT LAKE
20	EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
22	PERSONNEL REFERRAL SERVICE
24	BOOK CORNER
26	SOME PRE-CAMP THOUGHTS
28	SEEN AND HEARD



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Courtesy, Camp Northland

INTO THE UNKNOWN

Each Camper on a Canoe Cruise
Must Have Fun and Adventure

By

WILBUR S. RUSSELL
Director, Camp Wilderness

ONE morning last summer as we were coming into Pipestone Bay the main part of Basswood Lake with a group of six canoes from Wilderness, we saw a sight which caused me to wonder. There upon an island we saw three boys who looked to be about seventeen years of age, trying to get a tent untangled so that they could hang it out to dry. There was little order to their camp, and if there was anything dry in the outfit, we didn't see it. We paddled on another four miles and there we saw three or four more boys on another island. They didn't even have a tent! and they certainly were wet. A short distance ahead was the Pipestone Falls portage. There we saw two more boys, apparently all from the same group. Being curious, I asked them a question or two concerning their group. There seemed to have been about eighteen of them. These two boys did not know where the others were; they only knew that they had been living on candy bars for the past two days and had slept out that night when it rained. They were wet, homesick (but wouldn't admit this, how-

ever), and miserable. They thought that their leader was in Ely, but they weren't sure.

We traveled across Newton Lake, and there at the beginning of the portage we found a couple more of the same group. After talking to them for a minute I found out that I knew more about the whereabouts of the boys in their party than they did. They only knew that they were there, and Ely was somewhere behind them. We made the portage into Fall Lake, and there found some more of the boys. They also knew nothing of the whereabouts of the rest of the group except that their leader was somewhere in Ely, or on his way from Ely, trying to get their motor fixed. They had been out two days and hadn't had a single cooked meal as yet. The rain had soaked about everything in their outfit. One canoe had turned over in crossing the lake, and put your finger where you would, there wasn't much to be cheerful about. After talking to this last group of boys, I learned the whole story—it wasn't any of my business but I was exceedingly curious. There were eighteen of them altogether with one

Courtesy, Camp Northland



leader. Several of the boys could not swim. All of them, however, wore kapok life belts while in the canoes, which prevented a drowning a couple of hours before we met the last group. Scattered along with the various groups there was enough food to have lasted two dozen boys for a month. However, it was all of the canned type put up in glass jars and tin cans. Each boy had a wooden folding cot which weighed about twenty pounds. Each boy wore either a pair of rubber hip boots or high top leather boots, and each had enough extra clothing along to have spent the winter north of the Arctic Circle. There was enough first-aid equipment to have treated the wounded and injured for the next two years. There were eighteen boys and four canoes, and one motor which wouldn't run, or at least wasn't doing so at the time. There were almost enough tents in the group for a circus side-show. For convenience they even brought along portable shelves on which to put their canned goods. If there was anything needed to make camping convenient and simple, they had it—all the comforts of a home. Their plans were to make three trips in taking their luggage up to a certain island. My guess is, considering all the equipment which they had, you couldn't have taken all the boys and all the equipment to that point in four trips.

Yet there was a group of eighteen boys scattered out over a distance of fifteen miles or more, not knowing where their leader was, and it was impossible for him to know where they were.

The leader was supposed to have spent eighteen summers canoeing in the waters north of Ely. He was supposed to be an outdoorsman of big Northwoods who knew all about everything. He was a teacher in the local high school taking the boys north for a three-weeks outing.

Looking back now I can't think of a single bright spot in their whole trip except that they were a group of optimistic boys with good spirits. At least they had good spirits to begin with. I do not see how they could possibly have had a good time.

Our boys were just completing a canoe cruise of over one-hundred miles through the wilds of the Canadian border region, having put in at Gunflint Lake. Their total equipment had been very little, thus making the portages and the paddling much more enjoyable. We had all we could eat, yet had so planned the trip that at the end our food supply had almost gone, thus

we carried no extra food weight. We had gone through the same rain that drenched these boys the night before, yet we had slept dry. At the end of this cruise all our boys planned to come back next year and take another one. The other boys were already disgusted with canoes and canoe trips.

I have been wondering if perhaps an exchange of ideas on the proper handling of canoe trips would not be advantageous for many of the counselors who lead canoeing parties into the wilderness regions:

Preparations

A group of bronzed and hardy adventurers crowd around the bulletin board. The Chipewewa canoe cruise will leave camp July 10. The following boys report to Young Lodge at 2:00 P.M. today for preliminary organization for trip."—Signed, W. Rinehart, Canoe Trip Counselor. This little scene is enacted in hundreds of camps each summer. To the counselor in charge it is usually just another trip—this one of course to be the best, but still it is just another trip.

To the camper, this canoe trip is the big adventure of his lifetime, and must be treated as such. He has been looking forward to it ever since he enrolled for camp. He expects adventure, thrills, excitement, fun, and we must give all these things to him—safely.

It goes without saying, that we will take no camper on a cruise who is unable to make his distance swim of a half mile. Besides making an incentive to swim the distance this insures a maximum amount of safety.

Of course, each prospective voyager has completed his course in the technic of canoeing, and knows the different strokes and has attained a certain proficiency in them. He has also mastered the elements of canoeing safety.

We assume that he has had preliminary training in camping. He knows how to pitch a shelter tent, he can build a fire, and cook a simple meal over this fire. He knows that he should keep his fire small and well-protected from the highly inflammable timber which abounds in the big Northwoods. He knows the principal things to look for in the ideal camp site.

Organization for Preparation

Before 2:00 P.M. all the boys are assembled at Young Lodge to meet and talk over plans with Mr. Rinehart and his assistant "Red." The route, starting date, etc., are all discussed. Then comes the most important part of the



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meeting—the appointment of committees. The following committees are appointed:

Menu	Canoe loading and
Food	transportation
Food packing	First aid
Tent and shelter	Personal outfit
Canoe	Cooking equipment and
Paddle	eating equipment

Many “old timers” will say boys who are without experience cannot make the preparations needed for a long canoe cruise. I’ll admit this. This is the very reason that the boys are doing it—they are learning how to do by doing. These committees will meet and make all plans, arrangements, and take care of all details. They consult with various staff members for advice and help, but they are responsible for completing their part of the general preparations. In this big adventure we must not deprive the campers of the privilege of helping to prepare for their canoe trip—even if it is more work for the counselor.

The Menu Committee

The boys on the menu committee meet and draw up a tentative menu for the entire trip. They then meet with the cook for ideas and suggestions. Here are some ideas to bear in mind: About 85% of most food is water. If we can plan to use foods like prunes, dried peaches, spaghetti, etc., which are compara-

tively free of water, we will save a great deal in weight. Foods which must be kept in glass jars should be left behind. As a general rule, it is wise to leave most canned goods in camp as these mean 10% food and 90% water and can.

Menu for Five-Day Canoe Trip

(As made up by Menu Committee)

FIRST DAY

Breakfast—In camp

Lunch—Sandwiches, Cookies, Orange, Water

Dinner—Steak, Mashed Potatoes, Cream Peas, Slaw, Bread, Jam, Tea

SECOND DAY

Breakfast—Eggs and Bacon, Oatmeal, Stewed Peaches, Cocoa

Lunch—Soup, Peanut Butter and Jam Sandwiches, Cheese, Orange, Tea

Dinner—Fried Fish, Spaghetti, Pudding, Bread and Jam, Tea

THIRD DAY

Breakfast—Oatmeal, Pancakes, Prunes, Cocoa

Lunch—Soup and Crackers, Salmon Sandwiches, Raisins, Tea

Dinner—Hunter’s Stew, Slaw, Rice Pudding, Tea

FOURTH DAY

Breakfast—Fried Salt Pork, Bran Flakes, Stewed Peaches, Cocoa

Lunch—Soup and Crackers, Summer Sausage, Hard Tack, Cookies, Tea

Dinner—Spaghetti, Beans, Cheese, Rice Pudding, Tea

FIFTH DAY

Breakfast—Oatmeal, Pancakes, Prunes, Cocoa

Lunch—Fried Salt Pork, Spaghetti, Slaw, Cookies, Tea

Dinner—Fried Fish, Mashed Potatoes, Beans, Chocolate Pudding, Tea

The Food Committee

The job of the food committee begins when the job of the menu committee is ended. This committee checks with the commissary steward to find just what foods must be ordered in town for the trip. They then, under the supervision of the kitchen department, weigh all the food and prepare it for the food packing committee.

The Food-Packing Committee

When the food committee has finished its work it turns over a "grub list" to the food packing committee. The importance of the work of this committee cannot be stressed too much. They must pack everything so that nothing is lost, spilled, broken or wasted. Some job!

There are several things to remember in packing. Glass jars are hard to pack to avoid breaking, so don't bring anything that comes in glass jars. Put all flour, sugar, etc., in cloth bags enclosed in waterproof bags. Paper bags should never be used. Neither should cardboard boxes be used.

After each individual item of food is packed in its bag, the food should be put into packs. Remember, we are going on a canoe cruise, and there will be portages, so each pack must be easily portable by a twelve-year-old boy. Keep the weight down to forty pounds or under. The packs should be waterproof. They will have a number of chances for getting wet in the canoe.

The best all-around pack for a canoe cruise is the Duluth Pack. It holds plenty, rides fairly well on the portage, and is much more convenient than the pack frame. The jack basket and the ruck-sack do not hold enough.

Tent and Shelter Committee

The tent committee in the meantime has obtained the required number of tents from the quartermaster and has checked each tent carefully for holes and rips. The necessary repairs are made with the advice and help of the quartermaster.

Most old-time campers have their own ideas as to the proper tent for canoe cruises. The army "pup-tent" is perhaps the most commonly used on account of its low price. Certainly no more than two boys should be assigned to a

pup-tent. Adequate protection against mosquitoes must be provided.

There should be provision for keeping the food, cooking utensils, etc., under shelter so that a meal can be cooked even though it is raining. No matter where they are boys must eat and sleep comfortably and regularly.

Rope for the tents and two light axes should be taken.

The Canoe Committee

The canoe committee examines each canoe carefully for leaks, or any place needing repairs. If repairs are needed these are taken care of by the boys with the help of the handicraft instructor. They should also see that an emergency repair kit is taken along, consisting of small tacks, canvas, and marine glue.

This committee is responsible for having a "painter" of ample length attached to the bow of each canoe.

Paddles and Yokes Committee

It is the duty of this committee to see that the carrying yoke for each canoe is in good condition. The boys check also each paddle carefully to see that it is in good usable condition. A coat of spar varnish frequently applied to the blade will prevent the absorption of water and thus keep the paddles lighter. This helps to protect the paddle.

Canoe Loading and Transportation

The boys on this committee lead the canoes, and luggage on the truck. They check the route and in general are responsible for every detail concerning transportation to the place where we "put in" for the trip.

First-Aid Committee

This committee meets with the camp first-aid director to decide just what materials should be taken. They get together a kit for the trip and are responsible for it.

Personal Outfit Committee

This is one of the most important committees. The boys meet with the canoe trip director to determine the personal outfit that each boy will bring. This list is posted on the bulletin board, and any changes in the equipment brought by any boy must be made by permission of the trip director. This ruling is made to insure each boy's having everything he needs, but no unnecessary equipment to be in the way and to increase weight.

The equipment to be taken on a canoe trip is a controversial matter. My personal opinion is that the lightest outfit and the fewest things

taken the better. This is a suggestion for a complete list of personal equipment:

- 2 blankets
- 1 tarp or ground cloth
- 1 pair heavy soled shoes (not boots)
- 2 pairs heavy socks
- 1 pair khaki shorts
- 1 pair blue overall pants ("rodeos")
- 1 pair swimming trunks
- 1 large bandana for neckerchief
- tooth brush, comb, floating soap, heavy bath towel
- 1 heavy wool shirt
- 2 handkerchiefs
- 1 heavy sweater

The following articles are optional:

- Fishing outfit (Don't bring all your baits, line tackle.)
- Flashlight (Bring fresh batteries.)
- Camera and films
- Compass
- Knife

At Camp Wilderness the boys wear only shorts while canoeing. We take along only those boys who have acquired a coat of tan, thus avoiding the chance for sunburn. When portages are made it is necessary to put on shoes, socks and shirt for protection of the feet and back. Wearing practically nothing or very little in a canoe insures a boy's being ready to swim in case of an upset, and is far more comfortable. If a side trip is to be made, of course, long pants should be worn with heavy wool shirt. In the evenings and in early mornings heavy clothing is quite comfortable. Heavy-soled shoes should be insisted upon for portages and side trips on foot on account of the protection which they give the feet. *Boys should never wear shoes in the canoe.*

Cooking-and-Eating Equipment Committee

This committee should assemble the tin plates, knives, forks, spoons, cups, etc., which are necessary. Most canoeing parties make the mistake of having an insufficient number of large kettles for tea, hot cereal, etc. The cooking equipment should be selected by studying the menus and determining just what things are needed. This equipment should "nest" together so that it will take up little room.

More About Committees

The canoe-trip leader is, of course, actually responsible for all preparations being made correctly and on time. But he must never let the committees know this. As far as they are concerned everything depends upon them. The

leader, of course, advises with them and helps them. But this means he helps them—not that they help him.

Again, let me say, boys should not be deprived of the opportunity of learning how to take a canoe trip. It is their big adventure. Let them share all the responsibilities, and the fun.

Before all the preparations are made, committee assignments for the trip should be made. The number of chores and work on the trip should be shared equally by the boys. Here are some suggestions:

Cooking committee—They are the cooks. Enough said, except that a staff member just happens to be around and helps them with the meals when they need it to insure good food for everybody.

Canoe committee—They check the canoes each evening and see that they are fastened properly or are taken out of the water, etc.

Paddle-and-yoke committee—They check the paddles and yokes when each stop or portage is made to see that they are OK., and that none are lost.

Tent committee—They choose tent sites, and erect the tents. This prevents a lot of arguments as to tent sites.

Wood committee—They gather fire wood.

Food-packing committee—They pack the food so it won't spill, break, or get wet. (We hope.)

Eating-and-cooking equipment and packing committees—They prevent loss and breakage.

The above are only suggestive; different situations alter cases.

On the Way

When the canoes are launched and the luggage made fast we are at last ready to start. The boys are assigned to canoes with an experienced canoeist in the stern of each canoe. The place for the leader is in the first canoe so that he can choose the course. The assistant leader is always in the last canoe. There he is in position to give immediate assistance in case of need. The other canoes are kept in regular formation with about three canoes length interval between them.

The bowsman is always on the "lookout" for any snags, rocks, or other obstructions which might play havoc with the canoe. The sternsman is the "skipper" of his craft. A series of whistle signals is arranged so that the leader

(Continued on Page 29)

Miscellaneous Campcraft Hints

BY

BARBARA ELLEN JOY

Every summer those of us, counselors and campers, concerned with campcraft and trips manage to find time and energy to add a few "wrinkles" here and there which makes things easier and more pleasant. Many of them are simple things, to be sure, and perhaps most of them are already in use by many other camps. But on the chance that one or two of the ideas may be useful to others, I am passing on short descriptions of some of the things which we added to our equipment or to our way of handling routine matters this past summer. Some of these things we had used off and on for several years but have now adopted routinely. Others are new—to us.

Milk and Water Carriers

We found that for shorter trips, the ordinary gallon or two-gallon kerosene cans with the small capped snout or nose, and the larger capped opening at the top made an excellent water carrier. We purchased them from one of the large mail-order houses, painted with blue stripes. Since our colours are blue and red, this was fortunate, as we then stenciled on in red our JC emblem, with the number of the can. For fresh milk containers and for punch,

we use aluminum milk containers, also stenciled and numbered, cans as well as covers. When milk is used in a container, it is necessary to have a wider opening, so that the can may be easily washed out with soap and water and well rinsed. We found these very satisfactory, in one and two-gallon sizes.

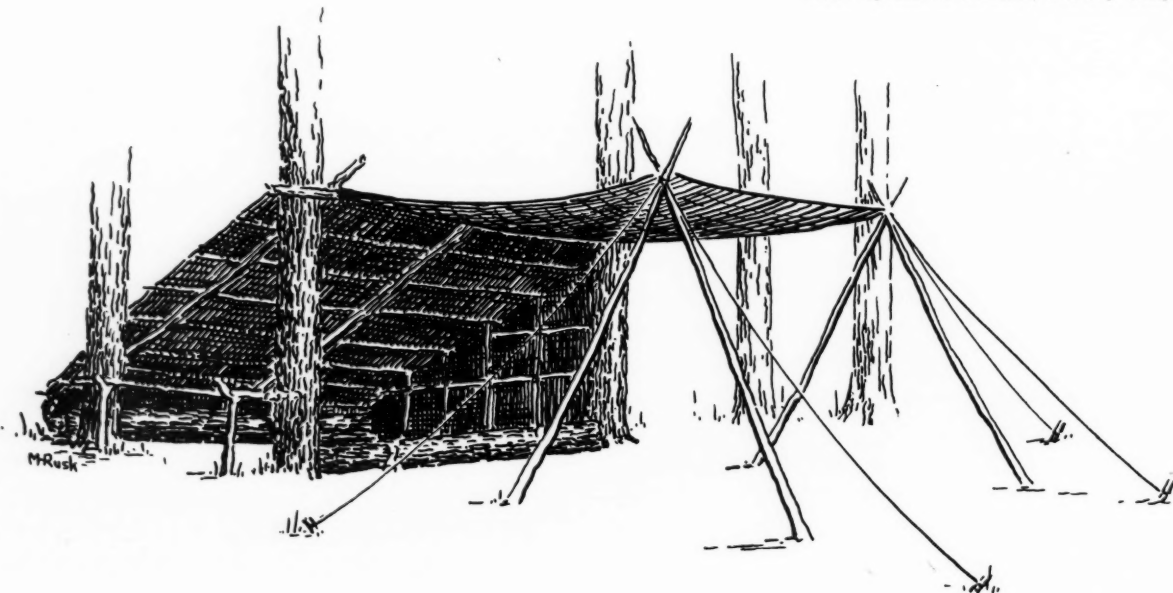
Salt and Pepper Holders

To make these handy holders, we cut about a foot of large-sized bamboo, with a closed joint in the middle of the piece. We then bored holes in one side near each end, in a wedge-shaped pattern. The holes in one set were slightly larger than in the other. We then cut a cork stopper which fitted each end snugly in such fashion that when turned one way the contents may be shaken out and when turned the other, the holes will be closed. We painted a stripe on each side of the section, red for pepper and blue for salt. We also painted red or blue that half of the stopper which when so turned meant that the holes were open for business.

Toilet Paper Carrier

We are not a little pleased with this "invention," for it completely solves the problems of

Drawn by Martha H. Rusk, The Joy Camps





Drawn by Martha H. Rusk, The Joy Camps

carrying and maintaining this necessary item. We take an ordinary one-pound coffee can, and cut holes about one-half inch in diameter in the center of the end of the tin and also in the center of the cover, large enough to put a good-sized stick through. We then cut a narrow slit on one side, one-half inch or so longer than the paper is wide. We take care to cut the tin so that no rough edges are left on the outside of the tin. Then a half-used roll of paper is placed inside the tin when packing up for the trip. When the campsite is reached and the latrine dug, a stick is placed through the roll and both of the holes with about six extra inches of stick coming out at both ends. This is then suspended on two crotched sticks, with the cut side down, through which the paper is drawn as needed. This arrangement keeps the paper dry, accessible, and there is no waste. And it is very easy to pack and carry.

For a makeshift shovel to use in throwing the dirt back into the trench each time it is used, we cut a stick about two feet long with a crotch in one end which is slightly longer and larger than the empty tin at hand. The crotched end is squeezed together and placed inside the tin, and the tin pounded down flat over the crotch. The larger the tin available, the larger and more substantial the shovel.

Use of Extra Tarps

Since we have many favorite campsites on our own and neighboring lakes we have come to

the conclusion that the easiest way to insure a protected headquarters for cooking and lounging is to erect simple lean-to frames at these sites. These can be simple or more substantial, depending on the use of each site. We all know that the makeshift lean-tos made of brush which look so cozy in the books usually leak, especially after the brush, bark, or other woods materials have been on long enough to dry up. The atmosphere is still there, and shade, long after its protective qualities against a driving rainstorm have disappeared. So we have purchased several large tarps or light-weight waterproof canvasses. We have always found it necessary to put in a special order for half-inch grommets (a smaller size will not do if one is to use anything stronger than sail-twine to peg down with) especially re-inforced at every three feet on all four sides. For longer trips we usually take two, one for the lean-to, and an extra one to be led off from the top pole or ridge pole of the lean-to to and over another ridge pole held up by a scissors support pegged to the ground by ropes. Such an optional covering protects the cooking and reflector fire which is, of course, built in front of the lean-to. When there is no lean-to framework at a campsite, in ten minutes with five poles and some extra rope, a scissors framework can be erected and the tarp used in the shape of an A tent. A tarp is also handy on a canoe trip in the rain to cover the duffle and lead the accumulated rain over the edge of the canoe into the water

instead of into the canoe. When paddling with duffle in the rain, of course, we raise the duffle off the bottom of the canoe by placing rough poles about two inches in diameter lengthwise of the canoe. There are so many purposes to which these tarps may be put on trips as well as in camp, that we feel every camp should have several of them, at least one for each trip which may be out. They are, of course, in addition to the tents which should *always* be used on trips in any region where there is apt to be rain or storms.

Miscellaneous

We are of the school of thought which contends that it is a good thing to leave a reasonable amount of carbon on the outside of cooking kettles. And we have the canvas bags which come with the nests of kettles. But these fit too tightly, and we also use a great many home-made kettles from No. 10 tins. So we now use to hold our kettles the brownish bags onions come in, or old flour sacks. Between the kettles in the nest, we place pieces of newspaper or paper towels, so that the inside of each kettle may be kept clean.

Our campers find that Knorr's powdered ox-tail and mushroom soups are better in all ways than the usual canned soups. They also like cranberry sauce which can be purchased in the same form. We find the already mixed biscuit and cake flour not as good as our own. We mix up a generous supply of white biscuit mixture, corn bread, or gingerbread and keep it tightly sealed in the camp craft room in tins. Then when the menu for a trip calls for any of these, the right amount is put in a white paraffined bag, and the liquids or fats added on the trail. We now pack our first-aid kits in screw or suction-topped tins which are painted white with a large red cross on each. Each of these is numbered and of different sizes, depending on the length of the trip away from the camp base.

Administrative Details

We have always had on our campcraft bulletin board a list of equipment to be taken on trips by counselors and campers. This year we had extra lists made and one was posted in each cabin so that the campers could check off while they were packing up. Each leader was given her own copy. After working over the list, we have come to the conclusion that the requirements for an overnight trip in our climate

are as follows, with suitable additions made for a longer trip:

Personal Equipment for Day and Overnight Trips for Both Leaders and Campers

- a. Complete list of equipment for overnight trip (including what worn)
 1. Pajamas
 2. Loosely woven underclothes
2 pairs or sets
 3. 2 shirts
 4. 2 pairs stockings (wool if necessary)
 5. 1 pair proper shoes, with softer pr. for wear in camp
 6. 2 shorts: 1 pair blue jeans
 7. Sweater or lumberjack
 8. Slicker and hat
 9. Bed roll (blankets, ground cloth, safety pins, rope)
 10. 2 towels; soap; toothbrush and paste; comb; washcloth; nail file
 11. 2 or more handkerchiefs; 1 or 2 bandanas
 12. Mess kit
 13. Jack knife and axe or hatchet and belt
 14. Flashlight
 15. Matches in waterproof case or paraffined box
 16. Bathing suit and cap
 17. Knapsack
- b. Extra equipment, in addition to above, for Leaders:
 1. Food list, menus, recipes and list for all equipment except personal
 2. Reserve waterproof matches.
 3. Watch
 4. Whistle
 5. Pencil; paper; or small notebook
 6. Maps and compass, if necessary
 7. Ditty box (needles, thread, safety pins, elastic bands, darning cotton, buttons, pieces of twine, candle and whatever else needed.
 8. Money, small bills
 9. Poetry or story book
 10. Bird glasses, bird, flower, tree guides
 11. Extra rope
 12. First Aid Kit
 13. Pair of cheap white cotton work gloves

Required equipment for each camper who expects to go tripping is knife, hatchet and sheath, special ground cloth, mess kit, and a bandana. Where such necessary trip equipment is not required of the individual camper, the camp should own and be able to furnish on a rental or free basis, the necessary personal equipment which is fundamental to safe and happy camping.

(Continued on Page 30)

Recording Camp Life in Amateur Motion Pictures

By

LAURA J. HUELSTER

IF you want to learn something about countries, peoples or physical activities new to you, and can not do so by actually being present or trying them, what substitute means would you choose to get the experience you want? The first choice of most of us would be to see a motion-picture reel accompanied by written word or sound descriptions. We prefer that to a book, or as an introduction to a good book on a subject which interests us. Motion pictures are also great motivators, making us want to go to see and do for ourselves things in which the pictures have interested us.

Every organization which sponsors worthwhile physical activities could profit from this fact and use amateur motion pictures of its physical set-up and its activities. Amateur motion pictures certainly have increased interest in sports in general, and specifically in organized camps, the youth hostel movement in this country, playgrounds, athletic clubs in and out of schools, etc. Does this type of organization which you most enjoy and help to promote have motion pictures of its activities? Would motion pictures help secure campers, or support, or general interest and sympathy?

First, of course, you should have at least a general interest in taking pictures. Next, you have to secure a motion-picture camera, projector and screen either to be owned by your organization or by you. This is not the impossibility that it was a few years ago because today such equipment is reasonably priced, and very durable. Assuming you want to project the pictures to a group of one hundred or more, and that you might want to send your reels of film away to be shown on other projectors, the sixteen-millimeter camera and projector are better than the eight millimeter. If you want to take pictures of sports or any other type of recreational activities you will surely want a camera with a reasonably fast lens and one which makes it possible to

take slow motion pictures. These can be found on standard models of current eight and sixteen-millimeter cameras. Additional needs are a rubber lens cover, a camera case, a simple splicing outfit, and a titler. Then you need to practice using the camera, of course, so you can learn to interpret the simple printed directions which come with the camera. It is easy to learn how to thread and operate the camera and to regulate the diaphragm for the correct light exposure. It is not essential to buy light filters or a light meter. If the expense of the many extra gadgets have kept you from buying a motion-picture camera you will be relieved to know the standard equipment of the new models makes the extras unnecessary for a beginner in order to film excellent scenes.

Various interesting projects can be used as means of financing motion picture equipment. If the budget does not allow the purchase of all the equipment suggested above at one time, perhaps it will for a projector and screen. If not, a special assessment can be made, or admission charged for an event or show given by the members of the group. After the projector and screen have been bought, special nickel showings can be given of motion-picture films which can be secured from educational film agents free of charge, or for nominal sums. Such films include travelogues, comedies, special features, and sport events, and are good to show in the evenings or at camp on rainy days. Lists of such films now available can be secured from sources such as the American Council on Education, Educational Screen Magazine, Motion Picture Bureau of the Y.M.C.A. National Council, and the Motion Picture Committee of the Women's Athletic Section of the American Association for Health and Physical Education and individual commercial distributors.

There are many articles and books which tell the amateur photographer how to take the best

shots of a scene. Some of these may seem technical and too advanced for the beginning motion-picture photographer, but are worth careful study, especially after some experimenting of your own. There are certain fundamental rules, however, for taking good action pictures which can assure you of satisfactory ones.

First, let the players do the moving while you hold the camera as steady as possible. This means you focus the camera upon an area large enough to take in the complete action wanted in a shot. If the camera must be moved at all, do so slowly. Second, be leisurely about how long it takes you to shoot a scene. While taking action pictures, even if you hear the feet rolling up at a fast rate, be sure to use enough to make the showing of that scene satisfactory. Shoot enough scenes and make them long enough to make the person seeing them feel she has had a total and adequate acquaintance with what she has seen. When you want to show some movement in slow motion detail, do so after taking at least one shot at normal speed and follow the slow motion with one at normal speed. Focus attention upon that part of the activity you want emphasized when taking a slow motion shot. This is also true of the close-up shot at normal speed. Close-up shots with their focus of attention on detail are essential as contrast to the longer shots, and are interesting because they show facial expressions, and lend themselves to artistic compositions. The angle at which a picture is taken is important in both close-up and long shots, and important scenes should be taken from several angles for emphasis. When taking a picture of a recreational sport activity, shots from the front, side, and three-quarters front, are all necessary for a complete picture of the movements being made.

Third, use colored film for those pictures which show buildings, fields and outdoor scenery of any kind. It is much more satisfactory than the black and white, and since fewer feet need be used in panoramic shots than in those showing activity, the relative expense is not too great. It is easy to use as directed the colored films on the market today without additional camera equipment. Of course, even in colored panoramic pictures some activity adds interest.

Fourth, arrange ahead of time a long-time and complete plan for how many types of reels

of film you want to take. For example, you may want to show your camp in such a way as to attract more campers. What are the things which will interest those who see the movies? The physical set-up of the camp will, of course, include: the living quarters, arrangement of buildings, athletic fields, swimming facilities, and sport equipment. Then they are interested in seeing the camp leaders and counselors, and a group picture of the campers, so they can formulate some idea of the personnel. And most important, they are interested in a typical day's program, and the special camp events, such as outings, carnivals, regattas, etc. These latter are the types of pictures which will take the longest period of time to acquire. It takes a period of years for the amateur to collect films worthy of representing your camp. Only the best of the pictures taken of the activities should be shown. The mistake is often made of taking complete pictures each year covering the same physical set-up and events, and just adding them all together. Four hundred feet of excellent film is really sufficient to show, at one sitting, your camp to advantage; and eight hundred, or about one-half hour's showing, is as much as should be shown under most circumstances. There may be some in the audience who know well the activities shown, and they may be critical if they see carelessness of form and abuse of the equipment, and may wonder what kind of supervision goes on at your camp. Therefore, unless you want to concentrate at a distance on mass participation, show only the best of performers. Emphasize also the excellence and care of equipment used by the performers. Be content to spend a few years acquiring an excellent reel of film of camp activities of which you can be proud.

After deciding upon the plan for the type of reel to be taken, write a detailed scenario for each hundred feet you are going to shoot. Plan every detail as to the type of activity, length of shots, distance of camera from each scene, normal or slow-motion sequence of shots, etc., so that you will not waste time, and will have what you really want when you finish. It is usually necessary to do some editing of a film even when the sequence is planned in detail, but you will not need to do as much rearranging and film splicing as otherwise. Plan the whole film around some story about the camp: its growth, the experience of one of the camp-

(Continued on Page 23)

Which Axe Is Best For Camp Use?

By

W. M. HARLOW
New York State College of
Forestry at Syracuse University



Cedar Axe in Use

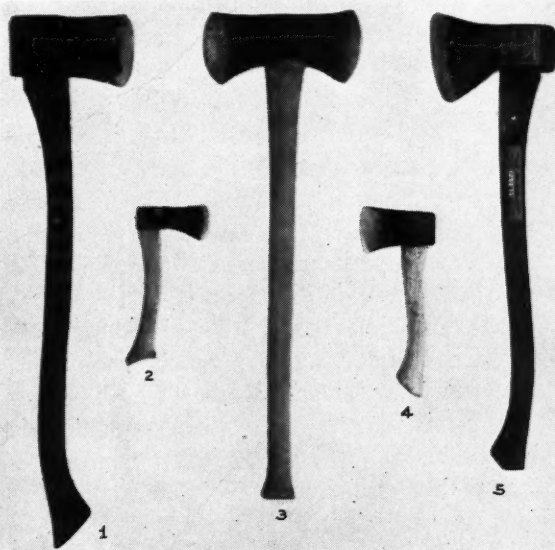
IN any camp where woodsmanship is taught or practiced, the selection, care, and use of the axe are important items to be considered by camp leaders. Although some camps have been limited to one saw-edged, loose-headed, helve-chewed pole-axe used only by the camp help for splitting stove wood, it is certain that many camps in the Northeast are going to need not one axe but a dozen or more to clear away the debris left in the wake of the recent hurricane. It has been estimated that ten years' normal cut (principally pine) now lies flat in this region, and the summer of 1939 offers an unparalleled challenge to hundreds of camps to salvage some of the down pine for log structures such as bridges, cabins, and open face lean-tos. Camps not in the devastated area can always secure logs for such purposes by properly thinning the surrounded woods, if in a forested region.

The accompanying illustration shows several types of axes (a hatchet is only a small axe) sometimes found in summer camps. Perhaps it would

be best to first dispose of Fig. 3 before the critics have a chance to speak! The double-bitted axe is the woodsman's chosen pattern in most but not all parts of this country. Its addicts claim that it has better balance and is easier to handle than the single bladed tool; but its chief advantage is that one blade may be kept thin and keen for fine chopping, while the other is used where knots may be encountered, or where if the axe slips, it may strike the ground. Some say that Paul Bunyan required his men to use it "so's they could chop comin' and goin'." Certainly the double-bit has no

place in camp except in the hands of a well qualified user. Its chief disadvantage is the extra blade which makes it more dangerous to carry (never on the shoulder!), or to leave in such a way that others will not be cut by it. Since the double-bit has no poll, it is not easy to drive stakes with it; and as a final safety precaution, a leather sheath is almost indispensable.

The single bladed, or poll axe, can be purchased
(Continued on Page 25)



Let's Fence This Summer!

By

GAIL POTTER

Instructor Stephens College, Christian College
and William Woods College

ARE our campers interested in fencing? Would they like to see it offered as an addition to the program? Ask them and see! Make a canvass near the end of the season, or conduct a survey ahead of camp time. The results will show a tremendous interest on the part of the average adolescent, whether boy or girl, in developing agility and adeptness with the weapon of the Musketeers in his hand! He and she bear fresh and bouyant memories of the exploits of lighthearted, swash-buckling swordsmen of the more romantic pages of history.

The proof is in the pudding: Fencing is the fastest growing sport in America. Equipment sales and club enrollment have jumped fifty percent in the past year. A master index of fencing clubs throughout the United States which is being compiled by the writer presents eloquent testimony to this fact as scores of small and apparently insignificant groups spring up throughout the nation. The author of this index has seen his own roster of students grow from a handful five years ago to a round thousand for the present year. And this imposing number is handled jointly by the writer himself and an eager staff of advanced enthusiasts who aid the beginners as they consistently join the ranks. Moreover, the experience gained as student-instructors serves as invaluable training for future promotion of the sport in camps, neighborhoods, clubs, small schools, or wherever there exists potentialities for projecting it.

The apathetic attitude of many camp directors toward the sport may be a consequence of having once tried it as an innovation in their camp, or having heard of some other camps' efforts in adding it, and seen or heard of its failure. If fencing bogs down during a camp season and an interest which was enthusiastic at the beginning wanes nearly to oblivion, the reason would not be hard to find: *The success or failure of the fencing program is reflected directly in the capabilities of the instructor.*

Let us assume that we have decided to try fencing in the camp program this summer. It makes little difference what type of camp it

is. And whether it be for boys or girls is a negligible consideration. Only the very young tots are exempt, the size of the fencing weapon and the theory associated with Attack and Defense obviating their training. The first consideration should be the *instructor*.

Fencing has been handed down to the recent generations as an all-too-complex technique. Old traditional flourishes and actions have stuck to the rudiments of training for the foil like moss to a stone. Books on the sport have consistently flaunted erudite and ponderous terms, cumbersome and useless gestures with the weapon, and an all but mystic array of diagrams and delineations. Too many novice fencers essay to teach what they know of the above-noted characteristics, and when one of these secures a job as a fencing counselor in a camp, little wonder fencing bogs down!

If the camp director only knows it, he could just as easily procure a skilled instructor or at least an apt student-instructor of the up-to-date, simplified, streamlined school of fencing. Just as track coaches have learned by experiment, experience, and research, that elimination of obsolescent and cumbersome actions of the athlete has yearly resulted in higher pole vaults, loftier high jumps, and faster times . . . so has the present generation of fencing instructors in this country learned that a simplified, crystallized system of parries and thrusts, results in a clear knowledge of the rudiments of the sport and a faster, cleaner exhibition of it. Fencing is being simplified! Streamlined is a better term!

The ideal person to procure for instruction in fencing, obviously, is the young man or woman who has been trained thoroughly in the modern school. He or she can briefly outline for the eager campers, a clear, intelligible syllabus of what his or her training shall amount to. The necessity for *first* attaining body balance and

a tailor-made coordination essential for success with the foil, should be emphasized as a prerequisite to bout work. *After* these fundamentals are achieved, the course is an easy one. Subtlety and deception in attacks, as opposed to the general belief that boldness and force are pre-eminent, are stressed. Restraint and careful timing in the parries (defense) are pointed to as more logical and effective than hasty and thoughtless gestures of instinctive self-defense. The student is gradually given confidence, and, after mastering the few simple actions of Attack and Defense, he is allowed to put his theory into practice against a sympathetic instructor. Eventually, after these fundamentals have been intelligently and carefully drilled into him until they are executed nearly instinctively, he crosses blades with a fellow novice.

The fencing counselor should regard his activity as simply an accessory to the major program. He should make his schedule flexible enough to fit appropriately into the master set-up of the camp. It is here suggested that individual instruction, or coaching of small groups of four or five campers, is a wiser procedure than endeavoring to handle a mass group of enthusiastic and curious campers. The individualized method not only permits of better instruction, which would be impossible with the larger unit, but it also adds a premium tag to the privileged ones working in the smaller groups. The larger class would receive less personal attention, and interest would naturally decline. The instructor should be available for other duties for which he might be fitted, but as long as he is at hand for coaching in his specialized work, and planning ahead for projecting fencing into the camp's entertainment program with tournaments, fencing games, and other events of general entertainment value, he is justifying his compensation.

The writer has tried both methods of teaching—the individualized and the mass procedure—at the Cheley camps in 1935. Approximately 135 enthusiasts started the sport. Regular hours which knitted well into the master program were used. The fencers were divided into the King's Musketeers and the Cardinal's Guards for the boys, and the girls were dubbed Marie Antoinettes and the Jean d'Arcs. Drive and intensive propagandizing of the sport kept the "training season" of the first four weeks interesting enough to maintain a large percentage

of the campers through the less inspiring stage of training—the course of mastering fundamentals of body balance, etc. Private sessions with smaller groups followed. Roughly seventy-five percent of those who enrolled at the beginning, survived to participate in the Sunday afternoon tournaments and the final and climatic event of the season, the Ambush War. The instructor warmed with satisfaction as he occasionally heard the cry of the fencer "Hola Touche" echoing through the Colorado mountains. He anticipates the same effect at Camp Kinnikinnik this summer.

What of the danger? The foil used in fencing is a light, flexible, and blunt weapon. A mask protects the face, a bib attached to it, serving as a shield for the throat. Regular fencing jackets can be obtained through the instructor or less pretentious ones may be devised at a nominal cost. Ordinary sweat suits are ample for summer camp fencing.

The expense of fencing in the program? Amateur standing to the fencer is sacred! Few good student-instructors foresee a future career as professional fencing masters. The lure of competition and its attending medals and cups fascinate them far more than a few dollars' compensation which would rob them forever of the glory of amateur competition. Camp privileges, transportation, and the wherewithal essential for sundry necessities is adequate. The chief expense of fencing for the director lies in equipment. And that is a minor consideration. A dozen foils and masks for the small camp of fifty or sixty is ample. The cost would be roughly \$35 or \$40. As the season progresses and individual interest gains, the campers may choose to purchase their own equipment through the recommendation of the instructor. This practice should be encouraged if the students demonstrate adeptness. The foil and mask on the wall of the camper's den or dormitory room during the year away from camp, is an eloquent symbol of fencing and serves as encouragement to continue training and competition. Fencing is a life-time sport. One never grows too old to enjoy the game, until complete senility sets in.

Fencing *definitely* has a niche in the summer camp program! Give it a trial—but a fair one. Obtain a competent instructor! Give him free rein in his program! Insist on a recommendation from his master before employing him!

HOLA TOUCHE! Under the duelling oaks at dawn!



Reed Weaving

Fun in the Craft Shop

By
LESTER C. SMITH
Director of Crafts
Camp Minocqua

STRANGE as it may seem, *fun in crafts*, is the controlling motive in our craft program. True, we do such other things as teaching tool skill, motor coordination, appreciation of good workmanship, principles of design, beauty of a well-finished project and many other accepted aims in the field of industrial education. However these are all pushed to the background of the minds of the instructors and our main object, fun, is right out in the open. Anything which contributes to legitimate fun is allowed.

Our craft shop serves two purposes for the camp: (1) a well-planned place in which campers may work during the camp season, and (2)

Painting



Model Making



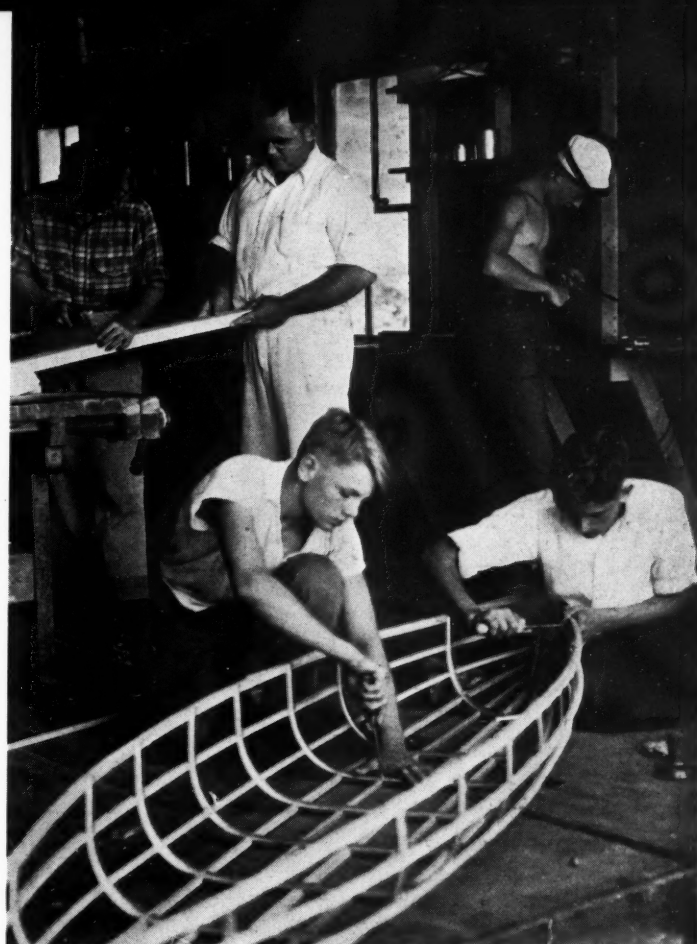
a place in which to store sailboats throughout the rest of the year.

For the second reason some architectural features were included which do not ordinarily belong in a shop, yet these do not affect the efficient use of the building for crafts. Some of these are the large double doors across the entire end of the building facing the lake, a small railroad track leading from the water into the building, extra supports in the roof for supporting boats, a windlass and cable and a partition in the room which enables benches, tools and supplies to be put away and locked up while the boats are being housed and worked upon during the winter.

As the accompanying plan shows, our shop is 54 feet long and 21 feet wide with a main room 40 feet by 21 feet and a smaller room 14 feet by 21 feet. This allows for the storage of a Class A sailboat which is 38 feet long. There are ten large windows, two ordinary sized doors, and two large doors opening the entire lake end of the building. This enables campers to work practically in the open, yet on rainy days the shop can be closed and artificial light makes sunshine indoors.

Our equipment is not elaborate nor overly expensive, yet we can do practically anything

Weaving Belt

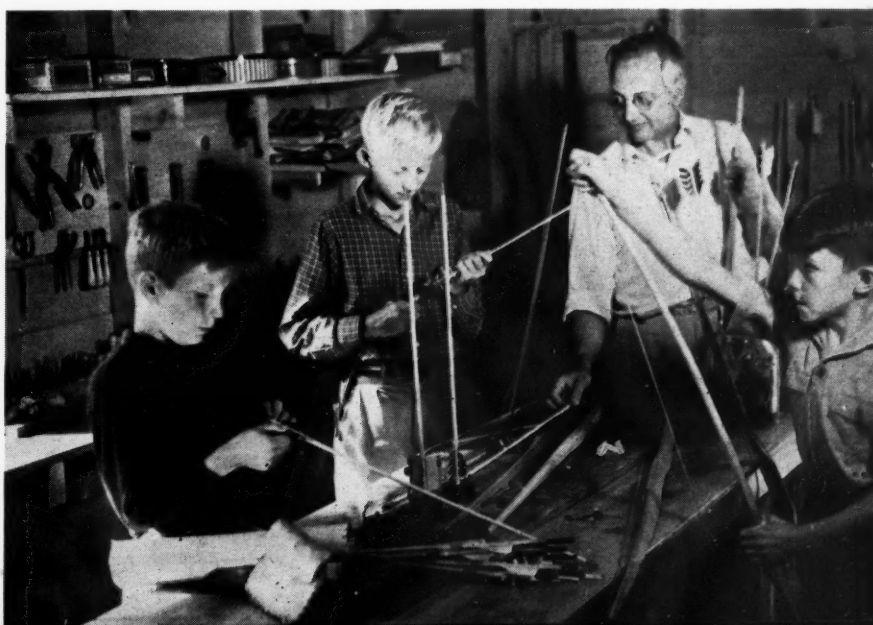


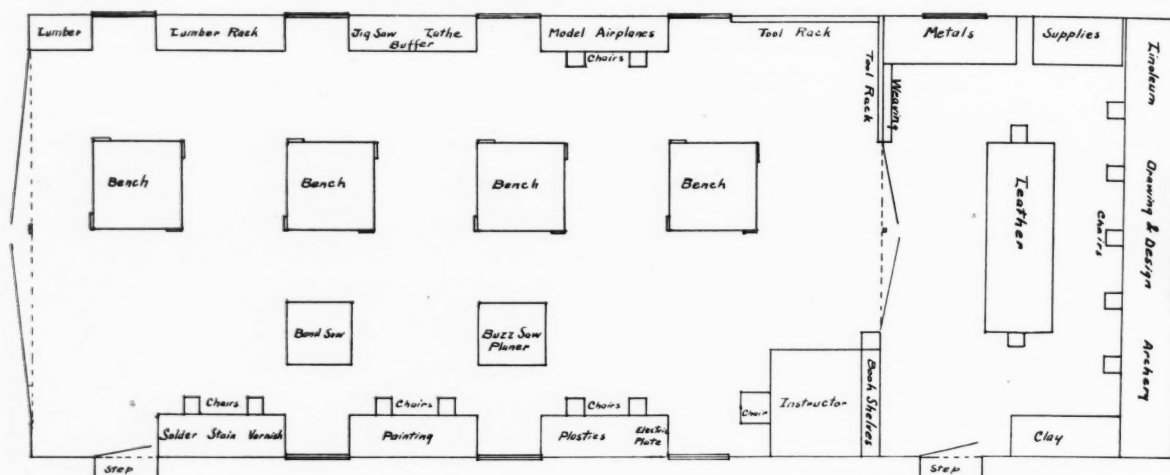
Kayak Building

within the abilities of our campers. The main room contains bench room for twenty besides work stations for (1) stain and varnish, (2) painting, (3) soldering, (4) plastics, (5) model work, (6) lathe turning, (7) buffing, (8) jigsawing, and (9) sawing. There is also a large tool rack in the corner upon which each tool is hung in its proper place, making easy the task of tool checking. An instructor's desk and bookshelves are conveniently placed in another corner of the room.

The small room contains a large number of shelves for supplies, a supply cabinet, and work

Archery





CRAFTS SHOP FLOOR PLAN

CAMP MINOCQUA
MINOCQUA WISCONSIN

DR. JOHN R SPRAGUE, DIRECTOR

stations for (1) leather, (2) weaving, (3) metals, (4) linoleum carving, (5) drawing, (6) archery, and (7) clay. In all, this gives sixteen different work stations besides the regular work benches. These work stations have all equipment and tools for the particular work to be done. At many of these stations there is room for two or three campers. Consequently we can easily take care of forty at one time as sometimes advisable on bad days. Ordinarily we have about twenty campers at one time with two or more counselors present.

Each camper is given the opportunity to come to the shop one forenoon each week. Sometimes a whole division may come at the same time with all the counselors. Talk about fun; they really have lots of it!

In addition to this assigned time for the different divisions, our shop is open from 2:30 to 4:30 P.M. each day for optional work, in which times campers from any division may work with the consent of their division head and the director of crafts.

When campers come into the shop they must plan out their project with the director of crafts. Materials are then given, a work station assigned, and he is free to work. Well-qualified counselors are present to assist him when necessary. When he has finished work for the period, work is put away, tools returned to the proper place and he checks with the counselor present before leaving. This routine makes for an orderly shop.

Work in wood at the benches include sail-

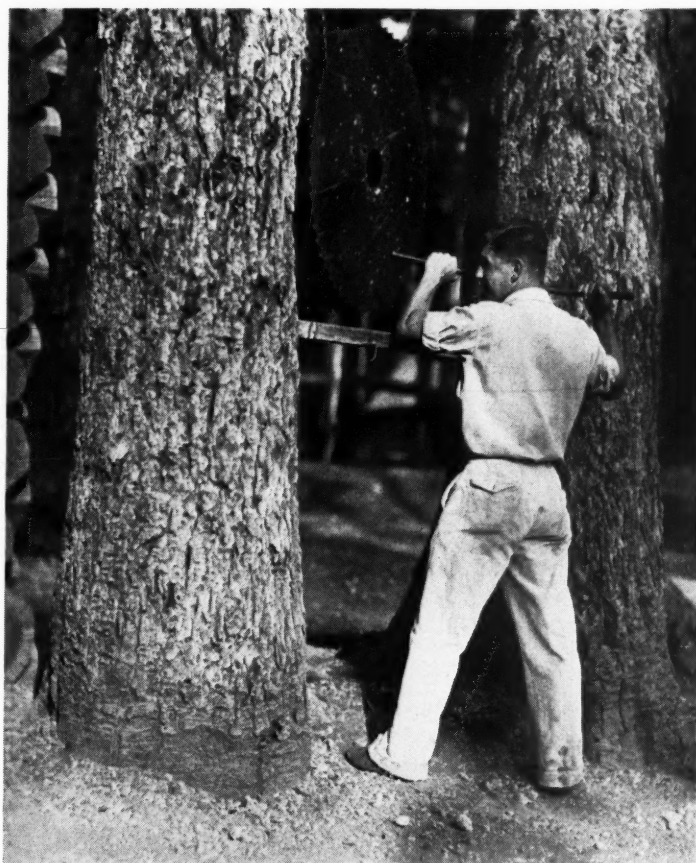
boats which are very popular, bird houses, kites, book-ends, pipe racks for father, paddle making, traps, many projects made from birch logs such as pen racks, candlesticks, etc., and any other project mutually agreed upon by counselor and camper.

Some of our work stations need not be described such as those for painting, staining, varnishing, sawing, soldering, etc. Sufficient to say paint brushes are cleaned in turpentine or kerosene each time they are used and hung in the rack. Varnish brushes are clearly marked and not used for other purposes. Special marked containers are used for shellac and varnish. At the soldering station we have both an electric iron and irons heated by a blow-torch. All the work stations have been built by the campers and, for the most part, are table tops of pine thirty inches wide, supported on two by fours nailed directly to the studs of the building with supporting legs. In the main room they extend from window to window, a length of six feet, while in the small room a bench extends across one entire end with smaller tables at each side.

We introduced plastics last year for the first time and they proved very popular. We used "Garalin" obtained from Brodhead-Garret Co. at Cleveland. This comes in sheets, round rods, square rods, and several sized cylinders suitable for such projects as rugs, bracelets, and napkin rings. Wooden miter boxes were made to fit the different sized cylinders and suitable lengths were cut by either coping saws, back

(Continued on Page 32)

The Saw=Bell of Spirit Lake



AT Camp Fairwood it's the *lumberman's horn* (see February, 1937, issue). At the Dixie Camps it's the *Dixie gong* (see June, 1937, issue). But at Spirit Lake in Washington, the boys of Camp Meehan have trooped into the dining hall these many years—a quarter of a century of them—to the reverberating *boom booming* of the saw bell.

Romance of lumbering days behind it, fortified by over twenty-five years of camp tradition, it is more than summons to meals. Hallowed memories surround it. In picture and in tone, it symbolizes the ideals and traditions of this camp and its myriad campers.

You are right! It's an old crosscut saw. Two crosscut saws in fact, connected by six inches of pipe and bolted together. And hung by a man-sized chain around the center pipe. Where get the saws? Try an old sawmill—there are apt to be several discarded ones that will cost nil.

Some hefty hammers are needed to make it speak, or a short piece of a heavy iron bar as the lad in the picture is using.

You must lay to in hammering this bell, says J. C. Meehan. Best way is to put two boys

on each side, each with sizeable hammer and a will to pound. If one camper is to man it, he hoists the bar and socks the saw with its end with such lust as to swing the contraption out of its perpendicular position. And as it swings back he meets it again!

We'd like a good swing at it ourselves. Wouldn't you?

The main idea of this: a type of call in camp that fits camping, that belongs, that is related to the out-of-doors and to the people who have lived well the outdoor life. But more: it should fit the *particular camp* and its background, should be appropriate to the geographical environment in which the camp is located. Is the lore of the region that of the lumberjack, the Indian, the cowboy, the miner, the sailor? Which of these it is would affect the selection of a call that would seem appropriate. And lastly, the call should be colorful, picturesque; it should be different, giving individuality to the camp; it should not only be a summons to interesting activities but should in itself arouse imagination, should contain pictures that imaginative youth will see and understand.

Re: Equipment and Supplies

New Flexolite Is Portable Floodlight for General Use. To provide simple floodlighting for camp areas, the Goodrich Flexolite may be quickly and easily attached to horizontal or vertical surfaces by means of an adjustable bracket and a two-screw mounting plate.

The Flexolite is a waterproof fixture finished with three coats of vitreous-fired porcelain enamel. With universal adjustment, a flood of light can be directed exactly where it is needed for indoor and outdoor illumination. It is offered in two sizes to accommodate 100, 200 or 300 Watt medium base lamps; equipped with rubber cord, plug and Underwriters' approved medium base socket. Catalog sheets may be obtained from the Goodrich Electric Company, 2900 N. Oakley Ave., Chicago, Illinois.



Flexolite

Avenarius Carbolineum. In order to keep the value, appearance, and attractiveness of any camp buildings, equipment and premises should be kept in the best possible order. Winter winds and freezing weather—summer rains and intensive sunshine have a tendency to destroy what man has erected. Pre-season repairs are usually necessary to have premises in condition so that the season can be most enjoyable for both the directors and campers.

First impressions are so indelible—parents who bring their children leave with a sense of surety and confidence if buildings are in good repair, neatly painted or stained—fence posts standing in upright position, not toppling over, debris absent—grounds generally cleaned up.

Yearly repainting has been a costly procedure even if ordinary stains are used. Many stains soon lose their color and the uneven, faded out, bleached effect in a short time is discouraging to most camp owners. Termites have been a worry to many camp owners because these pests actually devour wood unseen and often unknown until a post or a porch collapses or a building begins to sag. Various wood borers are prevalent in some localities burrowing their way helping nature's destructiveness.

All of these inevitable destructive means can be combated with one stroke of the brush—one easy simple method—the manufacturers tell us—**AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM**, a soft brown, non-fading stain and wood preservative—applied by unskilled labor can be your insurance against premature dry rot and decay of log cabins, lumber piling, posts, shingles and definite protection against the attack of wood-destroying insects.

The Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin will welcome your correspondence on wood preserving problems.

National Supply Service. The National Supply Service of the Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C., has an unusually fine line of boats, tents, canoes, waterfront gear and handicraft equipment displayed in their 1939 catalog. The prices and quality of these items will be attractive to every camp director. Write today for their catalog.

An Idea for You. This is the name of a very interesting and valuable booklet distributed by the Spaulding-Moss Company, 42 Franklin St., Boston, Massachusetts. It tells of the Semco Planograph method used by this company in the production of booklets and camp printing. The economy and effectiveness of this unique method are already common knowledge for many camp directors. Spaulding-Moss offers complete preparation service and maintains a planning and layout department for creating or assembling dummies and "master copy." Their descriptive folder, "How to Make a Dummy" is extremely valuable and is yours for the asking.

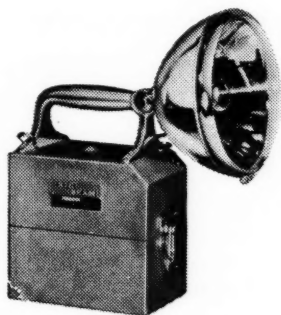
Valuable Archery Equipment. The new catalog of Ben Pearson, Inc., Pine Bluff, Arkansas, contains some very useful archery information in addition to a complete line of archery equipment. It is yours for the asking. Equipment listed in this catalogue is the product of long experience and close attention to detail, and of an honest effort to produce archery equipment which will perform with exactness and accuracy.

Big Beam Super-Power Rechargeable Portable Storage Battery Hand Lamp. One of the most unique new electrical devices to make its initial appearance in 1939 is **BIG BEAM**, a super-power, portable storage battery hand lamp.

BIG BEAM will cast a light over 2500 feet distant! It will burn 10 continuous hours on one full charge of its battery. An auxiliary bulb operated by an independent switch will burn 60 continuous hours.

Night hazards of sailboating and motorboating are greatly minimized with **BIG BEAM**, which can be had with a special hold-down bracket that permits the light to be rotated in any direction, and which is especially desirable when flashing on sails for warning to power boats, in shoal waters, locating mooring buoys and docks, distress signals, lighting canvas when changing sails at night, lighting breakwater when coming into narrow harbors.

When used with Hold-down bracket and swivel mounting provides sail and power boat search-light service. The hold-down bracket permits focus within 130 degrees on horizontal axis. With swivel mounting (variable heights obtainable) lamp can also be focused at any point in a complete circle on vertical axis. Lamp will stay in position desired, without adjustment of any kind, thumb or wing nuts, etc. **BIG BEAM** is manufactured by U-C Lite Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Illinois.



Shane Enters Tent Manufacturing Field

Shane Manufacturing Company, Evansville, Indiana, have entered the Tent Manufacturing field with a line of tents made exclusively for campers. Their variety of tents includes the Pup Tent, Adirondack Tent, Standard Wall Tents, and both the single and double Baker Scout Tents.

Shane Manufacturing Company have been manufacturers of Textile Specialty items for the past 20 years and include in their regular manufactured items such tent accessories as cabin curtains, bed ticks, tent flies, bunk covers, and tarpaulins.

Their catalog and prices are yours for the asking. Address Shane Manufacturing Company, Evansville, Indiana.

Notepak — Letterpak. Notepak, the convenient writing paper for campers, introduces its new brother, the 1939 Letterpak, designed after a study of questionnaires returned by many camp directors. This improved Letterpak has a new paper, available in several colors, and the matching envelopes

"CAMP CRAFT" IN LEATHER

TOOLS

PATTERNS

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BELT PROJECTS

LEATHER PROJECTS

"MARVEL" LEATHER

Make Your Own Gloves

New No. 11-C Catalog Ready Soon

OSBORN BROTHERS

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ARCHERY

CRAFT ARCHERY CO.

Footed Arrows—Dox., \$6.00

Bows—Lemonwood, \$5.00

Extra Strings—Dozen, \$6.00

9191 East Pine

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Write for full camp price list.

are "stickproof"—will not stick together during damp, wet weather at camp. The outside folder is moisture-resistant, too, and retains all of the regular "packet" features which make this an outstanding method for distributing camp stationery. Packets contain 24 double sheets and envelopes, each printed with camp name and address.

Letterpak is the companion of Notepak, the single-sheet camp stationery so successful for the past five years in camps all over the country. Packet Stationery may be ordered from the Savin Hill Press, 32 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass. They will be glad to send you literature describing both Notepak and Letterpak.

Wire Goods. Do you need wire goods for camp this season? The Michigan Wire Goods Company, Niles, Michigan, has been manufacturing grills, roasters, broilers, forks, stoves and chairs for over fifty years. Descriptive folders of their 1939 line will be sent upon request.

Padl-Eze Sales, Inc. This Company located at 1015 West Mitchell St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, manufactures a complete line of aquatic, physiotherapy and sporting goods equipment. Their Meta Bow Archery Set will be of interest to camp personnel as well as their Sure Swim, which enables beginners to learn to swim with safety and without fear. Descriptive folders are available on request.

Peacock Crafts Materials. The Peacock line of craft materials manufactured by The Handcrafters, Waupun, Wisconsin, should be of value to all crafts counselors. A most versatile line of materials including wood beads, fiber, Texil, felt, cork, Lustro-Lace, sheet metal, etc., is now available. In addition, you will want to know more about The Handcrafters' Skippers, Loom and Kopper Kits.

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 Let the Johns Gem Cutter help you with this summer's camp-handicraft activities.

THE JOHNS GEM CUTTER
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A complete, portable gem cutting machine built for the camper who picks up mineral specimens or just "pretty stones" on his or her hikes. Easy to use and a grand help for a growing camp-handicraft activity.

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16th Annual Convention
American Camping Association

Summaries of General Session, Seminar and
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 Printed, 43 pages

American Camping Association
 Ann Arbor, Michigan

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Personnel Referral Service

HUSBAND AND WIFE, professional accountant, and public school music teacher and professional musician, respectively, desire positions in children's camp for season. Husband competent as book-keeper, buyer or golf instructor and wife as music, drama and swimming counselor. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Garnett, 1827 Stanwood Road, East Cleveland, Ohio.

EDUCATOR—Rare opportunity to become associated with two fine well established Jewish camps, (10 miles apart) boys, girls, between ages of 6 to 17, New York State. Duties, advisory capacity, scholastic problems, psychology. One who is or was connected with colleges, in similar capacity. Full details as to your activities, college title, etc. Pleasant vacation, July and August. Interesting work, some salary. Box 205. THE CAMPING MAGAZINE.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE with three camping seasons' experience in swimming and sports desires counselorship. Experience includes Girl Scouts, Y.W.C.A., and high school girls' camps. Jane Gustafson, MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois.

CAMP NURSE or Hostess—Eight years' experience in private camps (boys' and girls'). Employed during winter as nurse and housemother in private school for boys 8-18. Excellent references. Box 117.

WANTED—Nature counsellor, man, at least 25 years old, qualified to head up Nature Department in Church camp in New Jersey. If interested write stating qualifications to Camp Director, 99 Main Street, Orange, New Jersey.

COUNSELOR—in handicrafts, leather work, drawing, sketching—all types of art—promoting individual work and creative abilities. Senior in College of Fine Arts, Bethany, Lindsborg, Kansas. Taught high school art and conducted gym class in college. Member of Delta Phi Delta, National Art Fraternity. Charlotte L. Rice, 445 N. Second St., Lindsborg, Kansas.

BOYS' CAMP COUNSELOR—Age 21. College. 8 years' camper experience. Three years counselor in Statten and YMCA camps. One year gymnastic instructor (Toronto YMCA). Two seasons as swimming and basketry instructor. Studied child training and camp education at the University of Toronto and Margaret Eaton Hall. Ability in: fencing, sailing, archery, life saving, tumbling, canoeing, horsemanship. Box 347.

COUNSELOR in girls' camp. Three summers camping experience. Enjoy participating in all sports. Qualified to teach arts and crafts and swimming. Age nineteen. College freshman, major in costume designing. Peggy Mary Dodge, 28 E. Alm Place, Hinsdale, Illinois.

WATERFRONT DIRECTOR—Experienced man (pool 10 years, summer 3 years) Red Cross Examiner. 34 years old. A.B., M.A.—20 hours on D.P.H. Author of **SWIMMING TIPS—BADMINTON** and numerous articles. Can teach swimming, diving, life saving, badminton, tennis, basketball, baseball and sports. Camp may use my motion picture and still picture equipment for educational pictures. Carl H. Jackson, 16801 Parkside, Detroit, Michigan.

Costume Recital

A costume recital of music for your 1939 Camp Season will be offered by The Composers Press, Inc., Saturday, May 20, 1939, at 10:30 A.M. in the John Wanamaker Auditorium, Ninth Street at Broadway, New York City. You are invited.

Motion Pictures

(Continued from Page 12)

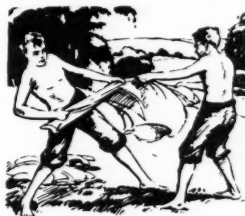
ers or a small group in the camp, or a day's program of work and play, and build the story to a climax. The titles which you give to the film help to knit the story together, and therefore should be finished before showing the film to any audience important to you.

There are distinct educational advantages for the group, if the taking and editing of camp films is made a project for the whole camp rather than one or a few individuals. A motion-picture club can be organized by an interested counselor, and from this group the following can be selected: scenario writers, directors, managers of sets and players in a scene, camera operators, editors, titlers and projector operators. It is possible to coordinate every phase of camp life in the story and filming of a motion picture record. The fact that each camper can purchase prints made from the motion picture film, and thereby have her own record of camping days, is an additional incentive to the motion picture club.

There is no hobby more fascinating or absorbing than that of taking motion pictures, and there are many hobbies just as expensive. Why not choose this hobby which will benefit many others as well as yourself and offer your services to your camp, athletic club, or school?

Refer To The CAMPING MAGAZINE When Writing Advertisers

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from the makers
of

CASH'S WOVEN NAMES

Camps should require the marking of all personal clothing, linen, bedding, etc., with the owner's name. This is a protection for camps and campers alike—prevents disputes and losses, identifies both wearer and wearables.

For years schools and camps have used and recommended CASH'S WOVEN NAME TAPES for marking because Cash's Names are neat, permanent, safe, economical and known everywhere. Far superior to ink or other marking methods. Wide choice of styles and colors. The genuine have "Cash's" woven in the cutting space. Orders shipped from mill 4 days after mill receives them.

Your campers ought to use CASH'S WOVEN NAMES this year—and to help you enforce your requirements, we will send FREE order blanks, wardrobe lists, etc., to your patrons on request. Write for further information.

Trial Offer: Send 15c for 1 dozen of your own first name and sample tube of NO-SO Cement.

Prices:
3 doz.....\$1.50 9 doz.....\$2.50 No-So 25c a
6 doz.....\$2.00 12 doz.....\$3.00 Cement.....tube

CASH'S

19 Camp Street

So. Norwalk, Conn.

Camping Tents

Pup Tents, Adirondack Tents,
Wall Tents, Scout Baker Tents

Catering to camping organizations' needs in
Tents, Cabin Curtains, Bedticks, Tent Flies,
Bunk Covers and Tarpaulins.

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produced everywhere — famous for
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Musical Comedies
Operettas
Vaudeville Acts
Blackface Skits

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CATALOG

Book



Corner

Handicrafts of the Southern Highlands

By Allen H. Eaton (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1939) 370 pages. \$3.00.

This book is a challenge for individuals who slight a task, who accept the commonplace as "good enough" and who fail to see in the things about them the potentialities of simple appropriateness and simple beauty.

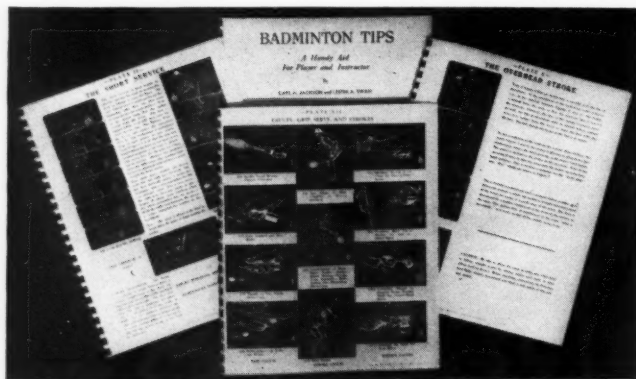
Camp directors will gain from this book a practical, broader conception of an arts and crafts program which fits the every-day lives of the campers. And directors who read it will look upon their camp property forever more with a critical, discerning eye for the extra refinement in workmanship that is the sign of a master craftsman whether he be the woodchopper, the carpenter, the chore man or the high-priced architect.

Of course, the arts and crafts counselor will want to own the book, especially to have at hand the 112 full-page inspiring illustrations. Furthermore, the other counselors will find all through its pages bits of philosophy delightfully expressed, and a background of social forces which are identical in their aims with the ideals in the community life of our summer camps.

The author, Mr. Eaton, is an authority on the social significance of a growing national handicraft movement. He was formerly field secretary for the American Federation of Arts and is now on the research staff of the Russell Sage Foundation.—
LAURA I. MATTOON, *Director, Camp Kehonka.*

Badminton Tips.

This is a visual aid designed for bulletin board and for quick reference, not a book. It is intended to meet the need for instructional material that may be used on the spot, by the instructor or player himself. With the charts as a guide, the player is encouraged and prepared to set about learning the game on his own. The charts include 99 drawings



Refer To The *CAMPING MAGAZINE* When Writing Advertisers

(action taken from motion pictures) with brief, clear text in large type. Printed on heavy bond. Covers all the fundamentals of the game—grip, service, strokes, footwork, teamwork, bird flight, etc. Obtainable from Carl H. Jackson, 16801 Parkside Ave. Detroit, Michigan at \$3.00.

Our Starland

By C. C. Wylie (Chicago, Lyons and Carnahan, 1938) 378 pages, about 100 illustrations, \$0.88.

This book, written by a leading astronomer of our day, is excellent for children from ten to fourteen years old, and for their leaders. It is especially valuable for camp use, as it has an outdoor point of view, is informal, and discusses many of the subjects children in contact with nature and made aware of it are interested in: the stars, the sun and moon, planets, meteors, time. The book is clearly and accurately written, and give charts and legends of the constellations, and twelve star maps for different times of the night and year. Extremely valuable is the calendar for 1939 through 1942 giving the dates of planet appearances, eclipses, meteor showers, and other astronomical events.

Tests and Measurements in Physical Education

By J. F. Bovard and F. W. Cozens (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co., 1938) 425 pages, cloth, \$3.00.

The new and revised edition of this book contains several new chapters and extending revision throughout. It is a guide for the testing and measuring of the student's work in physical education, presenting both theory and practical tools of measurements. It is of special interest to practical physical educators and to university teachers in this field.

Some Frontiers in Camping. (Character Education in the Summer Camp—VI)

By H. S. Dimock, C. E. Hendry, Roy Sorenson (New York: Association Press, 1939) 42 pages, paper, 85c.

Sixth of the annual series of booklets on character education in the summer camp, this volume is the report of last spring's Seminar held at George Williams College. It contains stimulating chapters by Hedley S. Dimock on developing an adequate program for the older campers and on planning local camp institutes; by Charles E. Hendry on stimulating creative experience in campers, on community planning for camping, and on the Seminar as a creative experience; by Roy Sorenson on the relation of camp to the year-long experience of the camper, and on achieving democratic administration and supervision in camp.

Which Ax?

(Continued from Page 13)

in a number of forms and weights. Fig. 1 is the commonest type with a head weighing from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs. and a handle (helve) about 30" or 31" long, including the head. Except for adults who like a large axe, this model is usually too heavy and cumbersome for enjoying chopping (it is, however, a good splitting tool). For 'teen age campers, a lighter axe ($2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 lbs.) with a slightly shorter helve is desirable, and such "three-quarter" axes can be purchased from the leading manufacturers. In passing, it might be noted that an axe of this sort properly used is far safer than a hatchet (Figs. 2 and 4).

An Eastern manufacturer has recently stocked a tool called a "cedar axe" which seems to have a number of advantages for camp use. One of these axes is shown in Fig. 5. The broad blade resembles that of the well known "Hudson's Bay axe but the latter is a much lighter tool. Novice choppers like these cedar axes (see illustration), and they have an added advantage of being well adapted to log flattening. In this respect they function as the broad axe used by the pioneers for making squared timbers.

One poor feature of design of axe helves is the slanting end, or "lamb's foot." The slant makes it difficult to properly drive in the helve if it loosens in the eye of the axe. Since the slant is only for looks, a saw cut across the helve will produce a flat end which can be readily driven without splitting the helve. (Fig. 5.)

Fig. 2 represents the author's attempt to out-nessmuk "Nessmuk." * It is a homemade "pocket axe" weighing only 11 oz. but worth a carload of the murderous looking hunting knives which many campers claim will do the work of a hatchet. Fig. 4 is a common and acceptable model of camp hatchet.

In selecting an axe be sure that, first, the handle is straight, and second that the blade lines up perfectly with the handle. Both of these items can be checked by holding the axe head in the hand and sighting along the edge to the helve beyond. The line of sight should pass lengthwise through the center of the helve.

* Nessmuk was an outdoorsman of the '80s whose book, "Woodcraft" should be known by every camper.

Refer To The CAMPING MAGAZINE When Writing Advertisers

Projects and Hobbies for every taste and ability in your camp!

INDIAN AND CAMP HANDICRAFT

By W. BEN. HUNT

Thirty projects that fit in perfectly with camp life. Original, interesting, easy to make and inexpensive. Can be made in a very short time, with only common tools. Included are moccasins, treasure chests, hollow-log birdhouses, neckerchief slides, ceremonial bow and arrows, peace pipes, etc. \$2.00



RUSTIC CONSTRUCTION

By W. BEN. HUNT

Beautify your camp grounds with these attractive rustic articles. Anyone can make them, and Nature supplies the materials. Benches, chairs, tables, fences, bridges, stairs, etc., will provide fun and excitement for all. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00



POTTERY MADE EASY

By JOHN W. DOUGHERTY

At last! Pottery can now be made in every camp. This book shows how to make all the necessary equipment, how to prepare the materials, and how to perform each step in making many projects. \$2.25



THE FLAT BOW

By W. BEN. HUNT and JOHN J. METZ

Devoted exclusively to the flat bow, this book contains simplified, easy-to-follow directions for making flat bows, bowstrings, arrows, etc. The various construction processes are carefully illustrated. Paper, 50 cents



FUNDAMENTALS OF LEATHERCRAFT

By ROSS C. CRAMLET

Here is a popular and fascinating hobby, described and illustrated especially for beginners. It emphasizes the selection of proper materials for different projects and the simple tool processes necessary to make them. \$1.00



55 NEW TIN-CAN PROJECTS

By JOSEPH J. LUKOWITZ

Discarded tin cans become objects of beauty and usefulness by applying to them the simple processes set forth in this book. Every one of the 55 articles can be made, even by beginners, with a minimum of difficulty. Include candlesticks, picture frames, candy dishes, ash trays, bud vases, shelves, bird baths, etc. Paper, 75 cents; Cloth, \$1.25



At your bookstore, or direct from
THE BRUCE PUBLISHING COMPANY
209 Montgomery Building Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Some Pre-Camp Thoughts

*A Director of Long Experience Drives the Opening Wedge
With this Spring Letter to Her Counselors*

NO work has greater compensations. It is exhilarating to be a part of the camp life for you are living with a group of eager, enthusiastic, plastic young people in a homogeneous friendly atmosphere of "learning by doing," away from the superficialities of urban life and the relentless routine of the school program. It can be living at its best, and you can help to make it so. On the other hand, camp counseling is a job, not a pleasant summer vacation. It needs excellent health and a professional point of view. If you have chronic ear, nose, or throat trouble that will be aggravated by sleeping in the open or swimming daily, you should not consider such a position in fairness to the camp as well as to yourself.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that the summer experience is a living process first and a learning process second. The quality of our daily living is of prime importance. If our attitude is friendly, not critical, and gives the campers a feeling of our sympathetic understanding, our problem will be to hold them down rather than speed them up in the learning process. The dynamic force of a group of healthy girls in a happy atmosphere is terrific!

We believe strongly in individual freedom—not unconditional freedom but the systematic practice of rational individual discipline through freedom of choice. We assume that you as a counselor are mature emotionally and able to organize your daily life to the end that you will try to work wisely, rest wisely, play wisely, and eat wisely. We have no "curfew" hour but we expect you to go to bed at a sufficiently reasonable hour to make you fit at seven o'clock the next morning. We assume that you will organize your time to prevent pressure. To work so hard that one becomes nervously overtired is just as unprofessional as to neglect one's job.

Because of the informal nature of our daily program a new counselor finds her greatest diffi-

culty perhaps in determining her part in the planning and carrying through of it. This is especially true of those who are general counselors. Each activity is under the direction of a counselor whose duty is to plan for its inclusion in the program, organize any necessary camper grouping, and keep records of camper progress. Beyond this the responsibility is decentralized, and suggestions from everyone are welcomed and expected. It is your fault if some other counselors do all the planning. We meet in the morning to arrange for the day's program and, since the time for the meeting is short, we ought to do a great deal of thinking beforehand. We continue the distribution of responsibility in the carrying out of the program and because we think you *can* do your part, we assume that you *will* do your part without having to be followed up. We are all working together and the success of the whole is critically dependent upon the success of your part.

We are also trying to give the campers the chance to learn the value of this same kind of freedom. At Junior Camp we keep this in mind as our ultimate goal and seize any opportunity to begin its practice. At Senior Camp our daily program offers a wide variety of choice and, *in so far as they are able to do so*, the campers are encouraged to choose what they want to do. The plan offers many interesting complexities and each summer our added experience makes us a little more intelligent in approaching them. At present the 13- and 14-year-old group needs much direction but the older girls, especially those who have had one or two years at camp, are surprisingly mature in their approach to the plan. I think we have made the mistake of assuming too great maturity on the part of our 13-year-olds in their relation to self-government as well as to our program planning. Any counselor who is particularly interested in our thinking for this group will be a very welcome addition!

In undertaking this work you should recog-

nize the great responsibility involved, for you will be in charge of growing active children and your care for their safety and their happiness, plus their achievement, will mean constant and intelligent thought. We must always remember that *every* girl has a right to equal help and opportunity and impartial justice. It is hard not to be more interested in the attractive and interesting girl but it cannot be.

We want every girl to gain the satisfaction of having been a contributing member of the group and we do not, therefore, give awards which single out the more able, and discourage the tail-enders. Rather we try to recognize honest effort in any part of the scale and comment upon it frequently in an effort to build up confidence and security, especially for the more inadequate. We never *purposely* make a camper feel ashamed, either in public or in private, for we are sure that a feeling of guilt breaks down rather than builds up this security. We must make every girl feel that we are standing by and back of her.

We want the summer to be of value to you as well as to the camper. The general library has good books for both young people and adults, and there are books on camping as a profession to keep you alert and informed, if you read and digest them. We counselors have a good time all together and we hope that exclusive friendships will not develop. The planned time off seems adequate if used wisely. You are free one afternoon a week from after dinner until bedtime and you have about four free Sunday afternoons during the summer. We have always been fortunate in having a group of loyal counselors who feel free to criticize constructively at all times, both to the directors and at counselor meetings, and do not therefore have to resort to the under-cover gossiping that too many organizations have to meet. We hope that you will recognize this democratic principle of expression and cooperate with it.

In accepting a position with us you agree to the following:

- 1) that you will make every effort to arrange a few days of rest between your winter and summer work to the end that you may begin the camp session with an enthusiasm that only real physical vigor can produce.
- 2) that you will conform to the smoking regu-

(Continued on Page 29)

END DUST AND WEEDS

ON UNPAVED AREAS AT YOUR CAMP

Use the Solvay Calcium Chloride treatment to keep living quarters, kitchens, and dining rooms of your camp clean and free from dust.

This low cost method of dustlaying and surface-binding also prevents growth of grass and light weeds . . . makes your camp neater . . . has all the following advantages:

- **CLEAN, ODORLESS, NON-STAINING**
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- **ADAPTABLE** . . . used on almost any type of unpaved surface.
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- **ECONOMICAL** . . . cost is low enough to permit treatment of large as well as small areas at little expense.
- **ENDS WEEDS** . . . Prevents growth of grass and light weeds.

Write today for illustrated book, "The Clean, Easy, Inexpensive Way to End Dust." Write to Dept. 43.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

**SOLVAY
CALCIUM
CHLORIDE**

CLEAN, ODORLESS
NON-STAINING TREATMENT
FOR ENDING DUST AND WEEDS

CAMP DIRECTORS
AGREE - THAT
BURGESS
IS THE
COMPLETE
HANDICRAFT
SERVICE

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Send for our free catalog

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Seen and Heard

Group-Work Institute at Western Reserve University

The annual three-week Institute in Group Work will be offered again this year by the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University, the date May 29th to June 16th, according to an announcement by Grace C. Coyle, Director of Group Work. Five courses are offered for which a maximum of four semester-hours credit may be received. The courses cover the principles of group work, understanding of individuals in groups, problems in supervision of group work, methods of group worker's education, and the place of creative art in a group-work agency. Information may be received from the University at Cleveland.

Revised Edition of Gibson's Camp Management

A completely revised and practically rewritten edition of H. W. Gibson's well-known book, *Camp Management*, is to be published on May 20th. It is being brought out by Greenberg.

Campcraft Conference

For the third consecutive summer Blazing Trail conducts a pre-camp Conference for Campcraft Counselors. The Conference is held primarily for the training of the leaders of the Maine Junior Guides, but any counselors interested in more experience along campcraft lines are invited.

Two sections of the program receives particular attention—*canoeing* and *cooking*. Mr. Jacobs, who conducted the testing camp, felt the greatest single deficiency in the candidates lay in their lack of skill in canoeing. It was felt too that no single element of camping is so important as the ability to prepare varied, substantial and well-cooked meals in the woods. All members were exercised in the use of the Reflector Oven.

It is anticipated that the subjects taught and the Instructors will remain the same:

Canoeing, Axesmanship and Woodcrafts—Harry E. Jordan, Maine Guide

Cooking—Eugenia Parker and Arthur Larner.

Fishing—Levi Dow, Warden of Aroostook County, Maine.

Mountain Climbing, Packs, etc.—A. MacDonald Murphy.

First Aid—Kathryn T. Park.

Trees and Conservation of the Forests—Austin Wilkins, Maine Forestry Dept.

The generous part the State of Maine plays in this Conference cannot be over-estimated.

The Conference is held at Blazing Trail, Denmark, Maine, June 18 to 24, 1939.

Counselors' Training Course in Sailing

Of interest to camp directors is the Quanset Sailing School for the training of sailing counselors. As so many camps are including sailing in their programs, there is a definite need for properly trained counselors to take charge of this sport. Just a knowledge of how to sail a boat is not sufficient for a man or woman who is to have the care and supervision of children learning to sail. It is essential that the person who is to have this responsibility should know proper teaching methods, care and rigging of boats, weather and the theory of sailing.

Because of the demand for trained sailing counselors, Quanset Sailing Camp is offering this training course during the last two weeks in June. Further information may be obtained by writing to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Parkman Hammatt (members of American Camping Association)—Camp Quanset, South Orleans, Massachusetts.

Human Adjustment in the Summer Camp

This is the intriguing title of the group of graduate and undergraduate courses offered in an actual camp situation (The University of Michigan Fresh Air Camp, Pinckney, Michigan) by the University of Michigan during the forthcoming summer session. Complete details may be obtained from the Director of The Summer Session, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Camping Institute

The members of our Pennsylvania Section are looking forward with great interest to the Camping Institute which they will conduct at the College Settlement Farms Camp on May 13 and 14. Further details may be obtained by writing to Mr. Thomas G. Cairns, Parkway, 22nd and Winter Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Directors' Round Table

The Lake Erie Section is conducting a series of round table discussions on Thursday evenings in Room 307, Cleveland College. The first session was held on April 6. The May 4th meeting will be devoted to a discussion of Democratic Procedures and to the Dietitian and Nurse in Camp; May 11 will hear the group discussing program building; the final session on May 18 will be given over to campfire activities. The course is open only to members of the American Camping Association.

Camp Course In Pittsburgh

A Camp Course will be conducted in iPittsburgh from April 19th to May 24th, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Section and the Group-Work Division of the Federation of Social Agencies. Ber-

nard S. Mason, Editor of THE CAMPING MAGAZINE, will make the opening address. There will be sectional courses in the various major camp activities, together with general lectures.

Pre-Camp Thoughts

(Continued from Page 27)

lations as worked out by the counselor group.

- 3) that you will be in well-groomed camp uniform while you are in camp. This is important as an example of neatness and uniformity for the girls.
- 4) that you will respect the rights of your kitchen staff and will not trespass upon their domain. This means eating only the food that has been designated for counselor consumption in the evening. It also means being thoughtful about getting food necessary for a trip and about returning it in the proper manner.
- 5) that you believe in the camp policy as outlined above and will cooperate with its point of view.

Into The Unknown

(Continued from Page 7)

or assistant leader can instantly communicate with all canoeists.

Two boys to a canoe is, of course, the ideal number on a trip. However, many camps, for various reasons put three and sometimes four boys in each craft. I believe that four is entirely too many. However, there are certain advantages to a three-boy crew. It means that each boy rests one-third of the time, and thus we avoid over-fatigue.

The safety of the boys on a canoe trip depends upon the good judgment of the leaders and the general discipline. There must be instant and absolute obedience. This does not mean that the fun is killed, but it does mean that in case of emergency there will be order.

The canoe trip is no place to practice diving into strange water. Every precaution which is used back in camp on the waterfront must be used while on the cruise.

Camping Sites

To choose a good camp site where there are only three or four in the party is not always an easy matter. Good bathing facilities, a satisfactory place to pitch tents, good water, adequate firewood, a minimum of mosquitoes, etc.,

CAMP FOR SALE

Camp Manitou, in the Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay, on the northern shore of Lake Huron, in Canada. One of the finest boys' or girls' camps in North America; completely equipped; will accommodate 100. For sale because of death of founder; catalogue on request. E. F. McDonald, 6001 Dickens Avenue, Chicago.

are not always easy to find. When there are fourteen to eighteen in the party the problem becomes much greater. There are several points to consider. These are:

1. A pleasant place to pitch tents. This must be well-drained and smooth enough to make comfortable beds. This is not easy to find.
2. A source of safe drinking water.
3. A safe place for bathing.
4. A place free of forest fire hazards (free of brush, etc.)
5. Freedom from mosquitoes.
6. Shelter from wind in case of storm.
7. The tents should not be pitched near dead trees or trees which would be liable to be blown over by the wind.
8. There should be freedom from poison ivy, etc.
9. Sufficient firewood should be available.

Drinking Water

It is said that the average person should drink from one to two quarts of water each day. This would necessitate the carrying of about fifty gallons of water if there were eighteen in the party and the trip was for five or six days. Of course, this is impossible. So the water consumed must be found in springs, wells, etc. These sources of water are uncertain as to the degree of purity.

Of course, boiling will purify water, but to the average person boiled water which is not thoroughly chilled does not taste at all good. There are various types of tablets on the market to add to the drinking water to kill the harmful bacteria, but if you add enough of any chemical to water to kill bacteria, it will have a rather bad taste. Moreover I rather doubt the effectiveness of such a procedure. Vaccination for typhoid two weeks or more before the opening of camp will give a great deal of protection.

A procedure which I have personally used for several years with satisfactory results is to

serve tea (made exceedingly weak) with each meal in copious quantities. This gives us the boiled water without the bad taste. Cocoa (made with powdered milk) is sometimes preferable for breakfast.

Another procedure is to serve large quantities of weak soup with each evening and noon day meal. This and the tea will give more than enough water for the healthy body functions.

Some Equipment Which the Leader Should Personally Check

Waterproof matchboxes.

First-aid kit.

A good light-weight axe (Hudson Bay type with sheath is good).

Complete maps of district.

Good flashlight (with extra fresh batteries).

Repair kit for canoes.

Sanitation and Hygiene

At every campsite, no matter how short the stay, the director should take every precaution to protect the health of each boy. This means that the disposal of body wastes, garbage disposal, flies, mosquitoes, camp beds, location of tents, etc., must receive careful attention. The campers' committee should be organized to take care of all these details but after all, the director of the trip is responsible.

If the stay is to be for one night only, a latrine should be constructed. The ordinary straddle trench one foot wide and from four to ten feet in length should be sufficient if earth is shoveled in after use. This should be filled in before leaving the camp site.

The garbage should be placed in a pit dug for the occasion and covered over with dirt each time. This will help to keep down the number of flies. It is remarkable how quickly millions of flies can assemble at a camping site. They are attracted by food. By having a proper latrine, garbage disposal and keeping the food covered we can eliminate a great deal of the fly problem.

Deer flies are a problem which I have never been able to solve in a satisfactory manner.

The problem of living comfortably with the mosquito is much more easily solved. Every camper must be protected at night by mosquito netting either making the tent mosquito proof or a special tent of mosquito netting. Besides this I have made it a practice to spray with a lot of kerosene with a little citronella the edges of the netting, etc., to further discourage the mosquitoes. However, much can be done in the

proper selection of a camp-site which is free or at least comparatively free of the insects.

The leader must personally check the location of the tents and check the comfort of each bed. After all is said and done nine hours of good sound sleep will do more to insure health and vigor on a canoe cruise than almost everything else. To begin with each camper should have a ground cloth under him. A method of arranging blankets known as the kesis roll will give more warmth per square foot of blanket than any other. I learned it from Earl Meggellin at Camp Wilderness. To make the "Kesis" roll, simply unroll the blankets and place them on top of the ground cloth each on top of the other. Place the blanket on top which you want to be next to you. Fold the blanket on top lengthwise in three somewhat equal parts as a letter is folded. The end to be at the foot of the bed should be a little smaller than the head. The foot is turned over about six to nine inches and the whole top blanket resembles a sleeping bag made with one blanket. This blanket is laid lengthwise down the middle of the second and the outer thirds of the second blanket are folded over the first blanket. The foot is again turned up six to nine inches, and these two blankets are inverted. We now have a sleeping bag made with two blankets. The process is repeated for each blanket, including the ground blanket. This will make a bed that the average boy can't kick out of, and it gives more warmth than most bed rolls.

The sleeping bag has many advantages on a trip but, also disadvantages. The greatest disadvantage is that it is very difficult to dry out when damp or wet.

Conclusion

The preceding remarks are on the whole suggestive. There are probably better ways of making the aforementioned preparations. But I do say this with certainty; each boy on the canoe cruise must have fun and safe adventure. He, himself, must share in the responsibility of the preparation and conducting the trip. He must learn *how* to take a trip. He must also have the fun of actually making a real canoe trip.

Campcraft Hints

(Continued from Page 10)

On our trips and even on single meals out of camp, we have always had a "system" of one

sort or another for dividing up the duties. We do not have guides or men counselors along on our trips, which means that all the work and care of equipment is done by the counselors and campers. However, before our campers go off on trips, they must show definite skills and techniques in camping, so that this "work" is not a burden or a new experience. This division of duties up to this past summer followed a general pattern, to be sure, but it varied just enough to be confusing to a certain extent and it called for more explanations and directions than we felt to be necessary with a group already skilled in fundamentals. Consequently, we studied the problem seriously on several of the shorter trips at the beginning of the summer. We all talked it over together and the consensus of opinion was that it would be easier for all concerned, counselors and campers, if a definite list of duties could be drawn up and the same general plan followed on all the trips. The campers themselves seemed particularly pleased with the idea, as they would then have at hand a definite outline of the duties of each of the alternating committees or teams of which they would be a member during a trip, and thereby have more leisure and more "free time" than they would have if routine duties were not so explicitly outlined. The following "Outline of Trip Duties" was accordingly drawn up and copies hectographed, so that each camper and each counselor had a copy for use during the summer. As time goes on, we shall probably make changes, but we have something to work from, anyway.

OUTLINE OF TRIP DUTIES FOR THE JOY CAMPS

Cooks

1. Short, fast dip (if any).
2. Look again at menu; unpack food.
3. Tell fire builders at preceding meal what kind of fire is necessary.
4. Cook food.
5. Get out eating dishes from mess kits and serve food (either cafeteria or as at home). In other words, cooks act as hostesses and are the only ones to handle the food.
6. Put away all food and pack away in containers for the night or for moving on. Turn empty food bags wrong side out and pack away. If necessary, re-sort and re-pack food supplies for future use.
7. Be familiar with menu for next meal and make a general plan of attack on the preceding day or meal.



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Fire Builders

1. Short, very fast dip (if any).
2. Prepare fire site.
3. Be responsible for matches.
4. Get wood. Split and pile ahead of time needed.
5. Build fire as directed by cooks and keep it going.
(Breakfast fire builders prepare wood the night before and put it under cover.)
6. Put out the fire or give responsibility to someone else.
7. Clean up fire site.

Clean Up and Sanitation

1. Dig Johnnie and garbage pit (on first arrival).
2. Arrange refrigeration or cooling system (on first arrival).
3. Put on dish water in first empty kettle reported by cooks, seeing that it is heated or boiled promptly.
4. Scrape dishes with paper napkins.
5. Wash all dishes. Arrange according to situation, either as separate mess kits or in general piles.
6. Wash dish towels and hang them up.
7. Put away all dishes.
8. Fill in Johnnie and garbage pit and cover with standing sticks to indicate former use.

Refer To The CAMPING MAGAZINE When Writing Advertisers

Camp Makers and Breakers

1. Take duffle and bed rolls up from landing place.
2. Pitch tents.
3. Unroll the bedrolls and put knapsacks under cover.
4. Put up lanterns.
5. Bring up canoes or turn over with keels towards the water.
6. Take care of paddles (NEVER lay on ground in piles) and distribute kapoks to tents after they are used at meal.
7. Take care of axes and other general camp equipment.
8. Reverse above process when striking tents and breaking camp.

Many of these suggestions are simple, but so often the simple things which make life move smoothly on camping trips are overlooked in the rush for the more spectacular side. We contend that the more easily and simply the routine duties and responsibilities are taken care of, the more time and energy there is left for the adventures, fun, and good companionship which trips should give us all in such abundance.

The Craft Shop

(Continued from Page 18)

saws or hack saws. They were then worked down with files, sandpaper, steel-wool and pumice stone. Buffing completed the job and a very attractive project was the result.

Leather is very popular. We buy whole skins at very reasonable prices which keeps the cost at a minimum. We make belts, key cases, purses, lanyards, whips, dog leashes, quirts, watch chains and fobs, hat bands, suitcase tags, notebooks, quivers, camera cases, blotter corners, knife sheathes, moccasins, etc. Our moccasins are made from our own patterns and cut from our own skins which materially reduces the cost. Last year about forty pairs of moccasins were made.

Weaving consists of problems in reed and raffia such as baskets, mates, coasters, and trays; foot stool tops and chair seats from fibre cord, cane, hemp and rope; and small rugs, runners, scarfs and mats from yarn which is woven on small handmade looms. Leather projects have already been mentioned.

Metal work is fascinating and includes projects in tin, copper, brass and pewter. Tin projects were made such as suggested by E. T. Hamilton in his book *Tin-Can Craft*. Pierced

brass work was used on book ends, plaques and tie racks. Copper and pewter have been the most popular and many very beautiful projects have been made such as ash trays, pencil trays, plates, bowls, serving trays, fobs, name plates, book ends, blotters, paper knives, and candle holders. Most of the forms for the ash trays and bowls were made on our own lathe. One word of technique might be mentioned. We find ordinary five-cent crutch tips very useful to cover the ends of our metal hammers for both copper and pewter work.

Linoleum and wood-block carving is always enjoyed by a few. We have made cartoons for our camp paper and designs for different programs including our camp banquet. Book plates are also very practical. These can be printed by hand or run thru a rubber clothes wringer.

Clay and plasteline work is usually very attractive for the younger campers. Some very good clays are now on the market which can be baked hard in the kitchen oven. One of the best is Seramo (Favor, Ruhl and Co., Chicago.)

Archery should be included in the program of every camp. Last summer about thirty very good outfits were made including bow, arrows, quiver, and arm guard. For the most part we used the knock-down sets which are quite inexpensive. Boys can, with these sets, make in a few hours a practical bow which can be enjoyed for many weeks of the camp season. After the first trial, some of the older boys make better bows from the square lemonwood staves which can be purchased from any archery outfitter. Campers get a lot of fun in designing and painting their own arrows. We had a system of patenting trade marks or designs which proved very popular.

In addition to this work in the shop we always have a large outside project for the summer. Some of our projects already completed are a council ring, an outdoor fireplace, an amphitheater, four kayaks, a large log library, two paddle wheel boats, and some playground apparatus. Such projects are planned with the boys who feel a definite responsibility for carrying out the plans. For instance, our fireplace was planned two or three years before it was built and boys carried rocks to camps from canoe trips, auto trips, and even from trips taken during other times than the camp season. Our Brownies one season built a log cabin from small logs which they themselves cut. Such is real fun!